

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## INTERESTING DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE.

Counterfeit Dispatches from Prominent Louisianians.

Spain Determined to Guard Her Colonies.

An Extra Session of Congress Regarding Certain.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

Proceedings of the Second Session of the Forty-Second Congress.

## SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Calendar being in the regular order, Carpenter moved to lay the calendar on the table for the purpose of taking up the bill reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections previous for a new election of Louisiana. It is absolutely necessary, he said, that this should be acted upon in the morning papers to be imminent in Louisiana. Sherman and Morton also urged immediate action upon the bill and it was taken up.

Hill offered a substitute embodying his views in the future of forming a Legislature out of the legally elected members of both the Houses now claiming to be the Legislature of Louisiana, and authorizing this new Legislature so formed to count the returns of the last election and declare who are the legally elected State officers. Carpenter addressed the Senate in support of the bill reported by the majority of the committee. The views of the committee, he said, were fully set forth in the majority report, and as the bill had been submitted to persons representing all sides of the controversy, he supposed that if such a bill were to be passed at all this one would be satisfactory in its details. He had just been handed by Mr. McMillan, claiming to be elected from Louisiana, a telegram addressed to himself, McMillan and Gov. Warmoth, which was read at the desk as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 27, 1873.  
To Wm. L. McMillan and Governor Warmoth.

It is not true that the country parishes are rapidly acknowledging their allegiance to the Kellogg Government. The people in the country, like the people in the city, will never yield obedience to that government. It can never collect taxes and it can only be maintained by force. That force will have to be United States troops, stationed in every parish to enforce the authority of his government. His government can only be sustained by an actual conquest of the people and not by the kind of force which the people would submit to rather than have a militia.

This dispatch was signed by a large number of citizens, who, according to McMillan, are leading men in the country parishes.

Under the regular order, Mr. Morton said it would be a vast national misfortune and a great misfortune to Louisiana that this bill should pass. A small fraction in that State, having gotten up the so-called McEnery Government without a shadow of title under the law, was now endeavoring to stir resistance as to the actual Government—the Kellogg Government—resistance which must lead to strife and bloodshed. McEnery, a so-called Governor, without any authority whatever, was now doing all he could to destroy the efficiency of the de facto Government, and doing this, as he (Morton) was advised, at the instigation of persons now in Washington. To make good this charge, Morton read the several proclamations of McEnery, concluding with the one published this morning; but McEnery and his friends were now getting into rather deep water. Upon attempting to carry out this proclamation they would be mere rioters, and on refusing to disperse they would be liable to be shot. Telegrams had been received from Governor Kellogg showing what McEnery was doing and under what influence he was acting.

In one telegram Kellogg says: Gov. Warmoth telegraphs urging a collision. I don't think the present Government can get strength enough. They are fast losing the confidence of the community. Their Legislature yesterday had no quorum.

In another telegram dated 20th, Kellogg says: Gov. Warmoth has telegraphed McEnery as follows: If you are a Governor do something to show it now—action—action—action.

Trumbull says: I am authorized by Gov. Warmoth to say both these dispatches stating that such dispatches ever came from him are utterly false.

Morton says: I have nothing to say upon the question. I have read the dispatches as they have been sent here. Carpenter proceeded with an elaborate speech. He was generally denunciatory and quite eloquent. He argued there was one of two courses to pursue, to acknowledge McEnery or pass the election bill. Senator Thurman, who represented the Democrats, made a speech favoring the recognition of McEnery as the only solution. The speeches upon these points sustaining Kellogg, upholding McEnery and ordering a new election indicated that in the opinion of the orators the Republican form of government in Louisiana for the moment had fizzled. The indications are that the vote will be very close and that the issue will be forced before the Senate's adjournment.

## HOUSE.

The proceedings of the House today were quite sensational. The body met at 10 o'clock and discussed the expulsion resolution until past noon. It then prevailed to a vote on a substitute offered by Sargent, of California, and was thus carried by a majority of four.

Sargent's resolution, absolutely condemning the conduct of Brooks and Ames, was adopted by a vote of five to one. A third resolution of Sargent's, to

discharge the committee and thus end the whole matter, was defeated by a majority of twenty, and thus the whole subject was again thrown open.

Speaker, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution censuring the conduct of Kelley. It was discussed amid great excitement until the hour for taking a recess. If that resolution be adopted, it will be followed by similar resolutions in regard to Dawes, Garfield, Bingham and Schofield.

## WASHINGTON.

Louisiana Affairs Becoming Serious. WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Louisiana affairs are becoming serious. Upon a resolution of the fusion legislature to reinstate certain courts in New Orleans parish, Governor McEnery calls out the militia of the parish.

No danger seems to be apprehended here or there up to this hour no Federal action has been taken. It was understood that the McEnery Government should be allowed to organize so as to obtain before the courts a status and was not to be interfered with unless it attempted to seize the State Government.

It is thought here that the rebellion has been crossed and starting new may be expected.

The Senate passed the Utah bill. It provides easy means of divorce and validates the claim of a plural wife to share the property of the polygamist and gives woman custody of her minor children.

The panel from which judges are selected are summoned under the auspices of the Fire Commissioners. Three are appointed by the United States and two are elected by the people, who probably will be morose.

The House will vote early to-day on the expulsion of Brooks and Ames.

Snow has again suspended travel in the West.

Butler says an extra session is inevitable. Senator Boggs, from Missouri, is at Willard's.

Commodore Gillies is dead. Aged seventy years.

The bankrupt bill recently passed by Congress has been received in proper form by the President and submitted by him, in accordance with the usual official routine, to the Department of Justice for careful examination by the Attorney General.

The approval of the President to the act is requisite on or before the 4th proximo to make it a law. In the meantime Judge Williams is carefully considering the entire bill and the arguments which have been presented thereon before he reports to the Executive his official view of the measure.

The principal opposition to the bill comes from the merchants and business men of the cities of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, to which is the most earnest attention. The objection of those who are more deeply interested than all others is that, whatever the Attorney General reports, will be concurred in by the President. The entire Congressional delegation from Virginia are pressing for an approval of the bill.

## FOREIGN.

Integrity of the Antilles to be Maintained.

MADRID, Feb. 26.—The Minister of Colonies has telegraphed the authorities of Cuba and Porto Rico of the formation of a new Ministry, and says the Republic will defend, at whatever price, the integrity of the Antilles.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The steamer Greenham, from Liverpool for Palermo, is supposed to be lost with fifty persons.

Marshall & Sons, cotton spinners, Stockport, have suspended. Their liabilities are \$250,000.

The Carlisle General, Alie, is marching on Navarre.

The Carlisle are threatening Pampluna in force. The Government troops are retreating.

## HOME NEWS.

A Chicken Thief Shot by a Trap Gun. COLUMBIA, PENN., Feb. 27.—John Burrell was shot dead by a trap gun while attempting to steal a chicken.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—The Government is to-day \$1,500,000 of gold at \$14.55. 160,514-57-100.

The Albany Assembly has passed the New York city.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—Several persons were killed by falling walls at the fire on the corner of Hanover and Blackstone streets to-day. One girl perished in the flames, while sixteen others barely escaped to an adjoining roof. One of the girls was severely hurt in jumping from the burning wall to an adjoining roof.

Simon Brown, editor of the New England Farmer, is dead.

Gratuitous Advertising. Many are the dodges resorted to in order to obtain advertising gratis, but the following from a country exchange is among the "cheekiest": yet, outside of calls for space in newspaper columns:

A letter was received in the Sheriff's office yesterday containing three badly spelled notices on strips of paper three inches by seven, to which reference is made in the elegant note, as follows: "Mr. Sheriff Will you please stick this notice up in some public place or have it inserted in some of your best papers if so address me & tell What Paper you have it advertised in & I will send you & the Editor Both a recipe of Charge yours truly

C. H. ALLEN."

Another Premium. To every person sending us a club of five subscribers to the WEEKLY CHRONICLE for one year accompanied with the cash, eight dollars and seventy-five cents, we will send Wood's Household Magazine, for one year. It is a splendid Magazine, sent monthly, full of good reading and worth one dollar per year.

We will send the Magazine and WEEKLY CHRONICLE one year for two dollars and twenty-five cents.

## Kern's Fresh Oysters.

Peter Kern is receiving every day fresh Norfolk Oysters in kegs, which he offers by the quart to the public. He has a superior ice house and keeps his oysters fresh. They are of the best quality and packed for his special trade.

## No Headache.

John Horne's Old Poplar Log, Lincoln County Whisky and all fancy drinks at the St. Nicholas Saloon.

## W. N. FITZGERALD.

## IMMIGRATION TO TENNESSEE.

## LETTER II.

BY REV. ROBERT D. THOMAS.

To Hon. David Richards:

DEAR FRIEND: I was glad to be informed that you and the numerous readers of the CHRONICLE appreciated the general facts contained in my first Letter to you on Immigration. I humbly believe that it contains several hints worthy of the serious consideration of our General Government at Washington, and of all our State Governments, because all secular governments are under the supreme government of God, who overrules all for the benefit of mankind; the extension of the kingdom of Christ, which is founded on the eternal truths of the New Testament, and is full of mercy, righteousness, peace and holiness; and its great motto is, "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." These words are to be seen clearly on the banner of the Christian religion. All the rulers and judges of the world ought to read and study them and perform the duties of their high offices in the light of them, believing that they are responsible to the Great Judge for all their actions, and all their laws ought to be made agreeable to the grand principle of the moral law of God and the gospel of Christ—Love to God, and Love to Man.

The General Government at Washington, for the past forty years, and especially in the time of the late and immortal Lincoln, and our present worthy President, Grant, made and passed several precious and liberal enactments to encourage immigration from other countries to the United States of America—the Pre-emption and the Homestead Laws will redound to their honor forever; they have rejoiced the hearts of the oppressed in Europe and elsewhere, and have, and will yet, encourage the millions to immigrate to this country, where they and their families can avail themselves of the many advantages that are offered and secured to them by this great Republican Government. Nevertheless, I believe that the General Government in Washington, through the ambition and the mysterious political schemes of the few that wished to enrich themselves, have been too liberal, or rather too extravagant in selling the public lands to individuals for speculation, and in granting too much of them to railroad companies. This was a great mistake in many instances, for individuals ought not to be allowed to select and purchase the best portions of the public lands for a small sum of money, and leave it for many years uncultivated and afterwards sell it at an enormous sum to actual settlers. This has been done in thousands of cases. Such land speculators swarm the Western States, and are allowed to deceive, rob and discourage innocent and industrious emigrants from foreign countries, who are the very suitable people which we need to cultivate our lands and develop our resources for the general good of the people, and for the benefit of the States and the General Government. And I believe that in most cases that all Railroad Companies, ought to construct their own Railroads and carry on their own business, with their own lawful capital, like all other enterprising companies that encourage labor and benefit themselves by their good management, economy, and perseverance.

The African people have suffered this injustice too long; and I rejoice to advise General Government, at last it has passed a law to stop it; and to use a great part of the money that will accrue from the sale of the public lands, henceforth, to establish and support public schools in the various States of the Union; and for other laudable purposes. The public lands ought, and will be hereafter, reserved for actual settlers. This is just and wise, and will greatly benefit and strengthen the Government. One thing more is useful—that the General Government should appoint Assistant Commissioners, for the leading nations that emigrate hither, namely, the most qualified of themselves; and appropriate a sufficient sum of money to pay for the translation and the circulation of the best information about the public lands, in their native countries, and to aid the poor, but honest and industrious, to emigrate and settle on the public lands. It would be wise also for the Government to select different counties, and townships, for different nations, and allow them time to pay for it, not for the purpose of continuing their nationalities, but to give them opportunities and advantages to settle together, with their churches and pastors, in large colonies. This has never been done. But it would greatly facilitate and encourage immigration; millions more of the best class of emigrants, from foreign countries, would be glad to hasten to, and settle in, the United States. If the General Government will not do this, or will delay it for years, I would advise every State government to do it forthwith, for the general good of their own people.

It is a fact also, that almost every State government of the Western States, have appointed their Commissioners of Immigration; and have appropriated sufficient sums of money to pay the expenses of collecting, translating, and distributing full and specific information about the public lands and resources of their various States—and that they have received great benefits from it—it enlightened the people; and they have emigrated to Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, in thousands yearly, so that almost all their best lands are now settled, and highly cultivated. "Westward they go." Why? Because they were well informed about the advantages and resources of these States and were welcomed there, and found happy and peaceable homes there.

Tennessee must follow their example. I am glad that our worthy Governor, and the present Legislature at Nashville, are wide awake to the necessity of passing a liberal bill to encourage and aid immigration to the State; and hope that they will do so before the end of this session. They have already passed the "agricultural bill" which is a good forerunner to that of immigration. Let them unite and determine to draw and to pass the best bills they can at present to further education and encourage immigration; and those can be amended, if need be, in the future. The people need and expect this; and the rising

generation in Tennessee will bless the present Legislature for it.

## GREENVILLE LETTER.

Rain—Mud—New Walk—Circuit Court.

Notwithstanding the "wet spell" we have had, causing a swelling in the mountain streams and a very great softening of the earth, so that the bottom is said to be out of most of the roads leading into our quiet village, yet we are enjoying our quietness, patiently waiting for the rains to cease and the waters to subside. In fact sometimes we have thought it a pretty good thing to be up in the world a little as to situation, and sometimes a little sympathy has been expressed for some of our neighboring towns, lest they might be too late in fleeing to the mountains.

Old Boreas gave the weather gauge a tremendous turn on Saturday night and many a poor fellow found himself hunting, suddenly for more blankets, and Monday morning was said to be the "coldest snap" we have had in these parts. Many began to look for a slight drying up of the mud, but, alas! it rained again nearly all day yesterday.

Could "A Lady," whose "item" was in the CHRONICLE some weeks ago, proposing the use of stilts in getting over into our village, see the addition made to the plank walk extending toward the depot "as far as the law allows," she would rejoice at the prospect of some day getting to walk the whole distance on solid footing. Now "the law" does not allow the completion of this much needed improvement, as there is a piece of private property owned by a gentleman who has private reasons for not allowing a plank walk to be made across his lot, which has been walked over ever since it was a lot, so far as appears from observation. But it is hinted that, after the mud dries up so as to enable the teams to draw larger loads, that our city fathers will have some tan-bark put down to make the connecting link between the end of the plank walk and the steps the Railroad proposes adding to aid pedestrians in reaching the platform. So let it be.

The street, that is the main street has been polished so that about the court house, post office, and business part of the town one can actually see the solid bed of gravel. At one end of the street, however, there is quite a display of mud in heaps ready to be hauled out. So you see that other towns are alive besides your city.

Circuit Court. has been in session for some time. This is the third week and so great is the work that to-day there were four juries out at one time, and a fifth one in the box.

The Honor, Judge Gillemwater, has exhibited much patience and care in the investigation of the many cases brought before him, and at the same time great energy in "putting them through." He has held court all day and part of the time at night.

It is presumed that lawyers and litigants must be convinced by this time that there is no need for the wicked.

The majority of the causes tried are on the civil docket, and many of them might have been settled much easier and at less cost had the parties been a little more civil themselves. As yet there are no candidates for the Nashville establishment. Of course a few cases will be carried to the big court for final adjudication. More anon.

Greenville, Feb. 26, 1873.

Where Lies the Difference.

We find in a late number of the American Agriculturist, a paragraph which brings out so clearly what we conceive to be the ground of difference between the adaptability of the various breeds of sheep to the wants of the farmers, that we reprint it.

"My own opinion is, that a farmer who has been accustomed to Merino sheep, and who does not expect to raise more than 75 lambs from 100 ewes, had better have nothing to do with Cotswold, Leicester or South-down sheep. The poorest Merino sheep he can find, provided they are healthy, will be best adapted to his mode of treatment. When he is prepared to give better feed and more care, he should get some improved Merinos; and if he keeps on improving in his general system of management he will in time be prepared to keep still a still more artificial breed of sheep, and will at length succeed with Cotswolds or Leicesters. Whether it will pay to keep sheep that require so much more care and better feed will depend entirely on the demand for mutton, lamb, &c.

Some of the Cotswold breeders are disposed to expel me from the party for entertaining such notions—or rather for publishing them. I am not afraid of the truth hurting this splendid breed of sheep. To me it is encouraging rather than otherwise that these high-bred sheep are not adapted to roughing it on the cheap lands and vast prairies and plains and mountain-sides of the far West. If such was the case, the best thing we could do would be to pull up stakes and take our flocks out there. But depend upon it that Merino sheep will do better in such sections. Our Merino wool will be raised on these cheap lands, and the long combing wool, good mutton and early lambs will be raised in the better farmed and more highly cultivated parts of the country. In fact, I do not see how those of us who live in the older settled wheat-growing sections of the country can keep up the fertility of our farms without keeping more stock. And we have to decide between dairying, or beef, pork or sheep growing. I think we shall find the competition more than in curly lambs, good mutton, and combing wool. To raise the latter to the best advantage, we need clean, dry, highly cultivated land—or precisely what is needed to produce remunerative crops of winter wheat. The more mutton we produce the more wheat shall we grow per acre."

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OFFICE OF THE KNOXVILLE GAS LIGHT CO., Feb. 19, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Knoxville Gas Light Company will be held at the office of the Company in Knoxville, Tennessee, on Monday, the 24th day of March, 1873, at 12 O'CLOCK, M. P. M.

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August 1, 1872.

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Arrives Dalton..... 12:30 a.m.  
Arrives Chattanooga..... 8:25 a.m.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN, To the North and West, carrying Pullman Palace Car to Louisville.

Leaves Atlanta..... 8:30 a.m.  
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LIGHTNING EXPRESS, Passengers leaving Atlanta by this Train arrive in New York the second afternoon at 4:11 p.m. 13 Hours and 53 Minutes, earlier than Passengers leaving by Augusta the same evening.

Leaves Atlanta..... 4:15 p.m.  
Arrives Dalton..... 8:47 p.m.  
Arrives Chattanooga..... 10:30 a.m.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN, From the North and West.

Leaves Chattanooga..... 9:45 a.m.  
Arrives Atlanta..... 1:45 a.m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, Leaves Dalton..... 12:45 a.m.  
Arrives Atlanta..... 1:30 a.m.

JOSEPH E. BROWN, President.